

The Democratic Press.

J. D. MOUDY, Proprietor.

"Where Liberty Dwells, there is my Country."

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NO. 2.

Selected Poetry.

Lincoln's Picture.

Written in behalf of several leading Republicans, and respectfully submitted to the party by
JOHN QUINN, JR.

Tell us of his fight with Douglas—
How his spirit never quailed;
Tell us of his manly bearing,
Of his skill in splitting rails;
Tell us he's a second Webster,
Or, if better, Henry Clay;
That he's full of genial humor,
Peculiar as a summer's day;
Call him Abe, or call him Abraham—
Abraham, 'tis all the same;
Abe will smile as sweet as either,
We don't care about the name.
Say he's capable and honest,
Love's his country's good alone—
Never drank a drop of whiskey,
Wouldn't know it from a stone.

Tell again about the cord-wood,
Seven cords or more per day;
How each night he seeks his closet,
There alone to kneel and pray.
Tell us he resembles Jackson,
Save he wears a larger brow,
And is broader 'cross the shoulders,
And is taller by a foot.

And tell us how he'll swallow,
Swallow any kind of mixture;
But, Oh! don't, we beg and pray you—
Don't for God's sake, show his picture!

My Mother.

Ah! well do I remember me,
In childhood's happy days,
Of meek-eyed, gentle mother,
Who taught my lips to praise;
Who told me tales of years gone by,
And sang me oft to rest,
In plaintive strains of melody,
When pillowed on her breast.

Ah! well do I remember me,
When riper years had come,
Of that mother's tender counsels
In my own early home;
And when I left her love of change,
The scenes of joyous youth,
It was her voice that whispered low,
The words of love and truth.

Ah! well do I remember me,
When thro' the lapse of years,
I homeward turn'd my weary steps,
Thro' guilt, and woe, and tears;
'Twas the same sweet tone and melting eye,
To me a welcome gave.
Those speaking eyes those welcome tones
Are now but of the grave.

Bertha's Birthday.

Stand aside, ye grown folks!
Children, clear the way!
Our little Bertha's four years old—
Four years old to day!

Shout it from the house-tops,
So that all may hear;
Such a great thing don't
Happen every year!

Some girls may be older,
Several years or more,
Taller, too, and stouter—
Oh! but Bertha's four!

Ah! you little darling,
Father feels not less
Pride, though happily different,
Than your looks express.

If his eyes grow dimmer
While they look at thee,
Dazzled by the sunshine
Of thy childish glee.

'Tis because he loves thee
With a love so deep
That joy's cup runs over,
And he can but weep.

Hear me, good All-Father,
While to thee I bow,
In the years hereafter
Keep her pure as now.

..... A school-boy being asked to define the word "admission," said it was at twenty-five cents.

"Twenty-five cents!" echoed the school-master, "what sort of a definition do you call that?"

"I don't know," replied the boy; "but I'm sure I say so on the advertisement down here at the show."

"Yes," said another boy, "and children half-price."

..... A fellow on the race course was staggering about with more liquor than he could carry. "Hallo! what's the matter, now?" said a chap whom the inebriated individual had just run against. "Why—hie—why, the fact is, a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the race to-day, and they have got me to hold the stakes."

..... What is true as to the external and interior phenomena of our globe is also frequently true as to the character—that the extreme coldness upon the surface may exist in connection with great internal heat.

..... The Pekin Victor says:—"Coming home, a few mornings since, we met a man attempting to walk on both sides of the street. By a skillful manoeuvre we passed between him."

The Battle Over Before it is Fairly Begun—Lincoln Swamped at the Outset.

The Republican organization is certainly a very unwieldy one. Confined as it is by its proscriptive, sectional principles, to the Free States alone, it requires the support of those States to render it successful. Take one of the largest of these States from it, and it is defeated; and the same result occurs if two or three of the smaller ones waver in its support. It can adopt no expedient to give it outside strength. Its action is confined in a groove, and if it meets a disturbing impediment, it becomes a mere broken, worthless piece of machinery.

The action of the conservative, National, Union in forces New York has already sealed the fate of the Republican party in this campaign. The consolidation of the friends of Bell with those of Douglas in that State—confessedly an immense majority of the votes—has been consummated; and thus Lincoln is unquestionably defeated at the very beginning of the campaign. No power on earth can save him. The statistics of past elections there render this obvious, and the wails and curses of the Republican journals and leaders in reference to the consolidation, make assurance, if possible, doubly sure.

And why should not the friends of Bell and Everett thus unite in every Northern State with the Democracy under the lead of Douglas? The only hope for Mr. Bell is in throwing the election into the House of Representatives, and the single mode of getting the question into that body consists in giving as many Northern States as possible to Douglas. Besides, the supporters of these two tickets stand alike upon the platform of the Union—the whole Union, as opposed to abolition sectionalism in the North and disunion sectionalism in the South. In reference to the question of slavery in the Territories, the only question at issue, the principles advocated by Senator Douglas are exactly identical with those held by the friends of Bell and Everett. The American party in 1856 adopted as their platform upon the subject the following declaration:

"The recognition of the right of the native born and naturalized citizens of the United States permanently residing in the Territories thereof, to frame their Constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress."

Such, precisely, is the Democratic Platform. It declares that

"The only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the National Idea of the people can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union, is—Non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, in the District of Columbia."

Thus policy and principle alike have called for the union which has been affected in New York and which will extend throughout the North between the conservative Union-loving masses. But besides principles and policy, there are other considerations which invite this course. These considerations were presented by ex-President Fillmore in 1856 in his celebrated Albany speech, and have precisely the same force now as they had then. He said:

We see a political party, presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time, from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which

must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness or folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a chief magistrate? (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him in making his appointments? If a man living South of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his cabinet council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting for office, that the people discern in selecting him?

These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think that we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

Tell you my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation.

[Communicated.]

A Lesson for Young Ladies.

What looks worse in a young lady, than to see her making sport of an old man? I witnessed a scene of this kind not long since, at a Republican ratification meeting in Eaton. Three young ladies, members of the Macedonia Glee Club, laughed heartily at an old gray-headed man, who with palsied limbs unable to support himself, fell near them: This act, too low, too degrading to be pictured, was done in the presence of five thousand people, who were looking up to them for some excellent music, and were thus disappointed by this inhuman act of feminine bigotry. I have witnessed similar scenes, and have noticed their effects, one of which I might here mention. I once knew a very old gentleman who was the possessor of a considerable amount of wealth, and who was the leader of a very popular church, and while bowed down before that sacred altar, I have frequently seen him scorned and scoffed at by his grand-daughter, not because she hated him, but because she thought that it would be an honor to her. Not long since, I learned that the old man had died and had willed her but a small portion of his inheritance, whereas, if she had respected him, she would have inherited it all, and would have gained for herself a bright character, which has otherwise been blackened in the eyes of all her acquaintances, and has doomed her to a life of sorrow in reflection of the pain that she had caused that crippled old relative.

Ladies, for a moment imagine yourselves a poor old cripple, which you may sometimes be—not able to walk—without the aid of a cane or crutch, you would not like to be made a subject for sport. Think of it ladies, and forever resolve to live up to that golden rule which says, "do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

..... COMUS.

No man can avoid his own company—so he had better make it as good as possible.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. Douglas' Record.

If the *Courier* will produce the record showing any speech or vote of Judge Douglas in favor of the homestead bill, we will publish it. But until that is done, we deny that he has done anything for that measure. *Advertiser.*

We propose to produce a portion of Mr. Douglas' record on the homestead bill, and to show that he has been an ardent supporter of that measure.

On the 10th of May (see *Congressional Globe*), the Senate homestead bill being under consideration, Mr. Douglas offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill—which applied only to land that had been surveyed and was subject to private entry—to all lands subject to pre-emption. During the discussion, Mr. Douglas said:

I shall move to amend the bill by striking out the words "subject to pre-emption," so that it will then apply to all lands subject to pre-emption, whether they be so subject hereafter or have been heretofore, so that it shall be a general principle a permanent policy looking to the future.

Mr. Collamer—if it is arranged in that manner, what will become of those who have gone on the lands in Minnesota, for example? Will the Senators amendment reach those people and enable them to take the land at a quarter of a dollar, as well as those who may go hereafter?

Mr. Douglas—Precisely. What I desire is, that every man now on the public lands that have been surveyed, and that are liable to the provisions of this bill, and also all that have gone on to land not surveyed, may take it under this bill as soon as it becomes surveyed; and also that all persons who shall hereafter go on the land and settle under this bill as soon as it shall be surveyed. That is what I desire to see in the bill.

Mr. Wade—I believe that is right. Let us have a vote. I believe that the proposition of the Senator from Illinois is right, and I want a vote.

Mr. Douglas—I will stop right here if we can get a vote.

In reply to Mr. Davis' objections to the proposed amendment, Mr. Douglas said:

I have listened with interest and pleasure to the very clear exposition of the land system, given by the Senator from Mississippi. It is true that this amendment to this bill will make a radical change. The change is simply this: as the land system now stands, the speculator and the actual settler are on terms of entire equality, taking the land at \$1 25 an acre; but, according to the proposed change, the speculator will be required to pay \$1 25 an acre, and the settler only 25 cents an acre. The legal effect will be to make one dollar an acre difference between the man who buys for speculation without settlement, and the man who settles upon the land and makes it his home; and that is my object in the amendment.

Mr. Wade—All right, Mr. President; let us have a vote.

In reply to Mr. Pugh, Mr. Douglas, after showing the beneficial effects of the pre-emption system, and the advantage it gave the settler over the speculator, said:

The effect of this amendment is, that there shall be one dollar—an acre difference between the speculator and the settler; that the actual settler may take land at twenty-five cents, and that the speculator shall pay \$1 25. But the Senator from Ohio says the speculator will send in advance his agent to go and get a claim under the homestead. Sir, do you think that, in order to reduce a track of land from \$1 25 an acre to twenty-five cents, the speculator will send his agent there to hold the land five years and pay five years' salary, in order to save \$100? No, sir. You protect the settler against the speculator, by requiring five years' residence under this bill, and cultivation upon the land. The speculator cannot bear the expense of keeping a settler for five years in order to reduce the price. It would cost him three times as much as he would gain by it.

This bill, therefore, furnishes the only efficient preventive against this system of fraud and speculation that I have seen devised.

I am aware that the effect of this bill, with my amendment, will be to make the public lands cease to be a large source of revenue. I do not think the country will suffer by withdrawing that source of revenue,

and for this reason: any one who will trace the reports of the sales of the lands for the last thirty years, will find that whenever the country was prosperous; whenever money was plenty; and you had a surplus revenue in the treasury that you did not know what to do with, your land sales ran up ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-four million dollars a year; but the moment a revulsion came, and money became scarce and your imports began to fall off, the land sales stopped; you could scarcely get a dollar into the treasury during the very year you needed it most. This source of revenue failed you when you wanted it. It creates a surplus when the surplus becomes a curse to you, and fails you when you need it to supply the deficiency in the treasury. This very system of public land sales is one of the causes of pecuniary revulsions in this country; and it will benefit the country, benefit the treasury, benefit commercial community, and the moneyed affairs of the entire Union, to have this system cut off. It will remain partially under the bill where lands are entered for speculation, but it will be cut off in regard to the actual settler. He pays only twenty-five cents an acre, which is about the cost of the administration of the land system.

Mr. Mason—I wish to ask the Senator from Illinois, whether the effect of this amendment will not be to enable the pre-emptioners who are such, to take their pre-empted lands at a quarter of a dollar an acre.

Mr. Douglas—Unquestionably. The amendment proposed by Mr. Douglas was lost by a vote of 26 to 31.

A vote was then taken on substituting the House bill for the Senate bill, but the amendment was rejected—ayes 25; nays 30—as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlin, King, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Cushing, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemp-hill, Hunter, Johnson, of Ark., Johnson, of Tenn., Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Sebastian, Sillidell, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—30.

Mr. Douglas having endeavored to improve the Senate bill—having voted in favor of substituting the House for the Senate bill—but failing in both—urged the passage of the Senate bill as the best which could be obtained, as follows:

I desire to say a word in this stage of the proceedings. If the object of the friends of the Homestead bill be truly and sincerely to promote the interest of the settlers on the public lands, I do not think there can be a moment's hesitation in voting for the bill as it now stands before the Senate. No man can deny but what there are provisions in this bill which are of vast importance to the settlers. It may not accomplish all the objects that we have in view. It does not accomplish near all the objects I had in view. It is not what I desire. I had entertained the fond hope that we could have done better. But, sir, we have done so much now that we cannot stand justified if we refuse to take what is now so generously extended to us, merely because we cannot get all we want. Sir, there is one feature in this bill of itself of vast importance. It gives to these settlers two years at least, to save their homes. If they do not get any better provisions at the end of that time, they have, at least, that two years' respite, and then it gives them the lands at twenty-five cents an acre instead of \$1 25. Is it of no service to the settler that he gets his farm at twenty-five cents, instead of \$1 25 an acre?

Mr. Trumbull—He has to pay \$1 25, just the same under this bill.

Mr. Douglas—Then it is not as satisfactory as I had hoped; it is still more objectionable. But still it gives the two years; and how can we refuse the grant of two years, accomplishing all that we ask for that length of time, and giving them a chance to save themselves afterwards, instead of taking them away from them now and afterwards?

Even that two years provision is of sufficient importance to control my vote.

The bill then passed by a vote of 44 to 8—Mr. Douglas for and Mr.

Hamlin against it, the following is the negative vote:

Nays—Messrs. Bragg, Cingman, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Pearce, Powell and Toombs.

When the Homestead bill came up again before the Senate, on the 29th of May, Mr. Douglas' name does not appear in the vote taken, and the *Advertiser* insinuates that he was absent because he desired to "dodge the question." The *Advertiser* knows that he was at the time, and that he had also just lost a child by death. And yet, knowing this, it accuses him of absconding himself from the Senate for the purpose of "dodging" a vote on the Homestead bill! Is this manly?

We have not examined Mr. Douglas' entire record on the Homestead bill, as we have no bound copy of the *Congressional Globe* of the last session, but we have published enough to show that he was warmly in favor of such a measure; that he endeavored to procure an amendment of the Senate bill in an important particular; that, failing in this, he voted for the House bill; that, upon the defeat of the House bill, he urged the adoption of the Senate bill as the only one which could be passed under the circumstances, and voted for it, while Hamlin voted against it. We now call upon the *Advertiser* to redeem the promise it makes in the extract from that paper at the head of this article, and publish the record of the speeches and votes of Judge Douglas in favor of the Homestead bill.

The *Courier* might have added that in the latter votes in the homestead bill when Mr. Douglas was detained from the Senate by illness, he had paired off with an opponent of the measure.

A Douglas Argument.

The Huntsville (Alabama) *Advertiser*, a warm Douglas paper, thus quotes Scripture and Paradise Lost upon the Breckinridge folks:

"The First Secession occurred in Heaven. Satan, dissatisfied with being the third in rank there, seduced one-third of the angelic host from their allegiance. The two-thirds remained from the Most High, adhering to the true standard and rallied to his support. The celestial battle was fought to decide who should rule, Satan and one-third, or the Most High and two-thirds. Milton tells us the Great Seceder

Trusted to have equaled the Most High, If he opposed; and, with ambitious aim Against the throne and monarchy of God, Raised impious war in Heaven and battle proud,

With vain attempt. Him the Almighty power Hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,

With hideous ruin and combustion, down To the bottomless perdition.

Such was the result of the first secession, and it was the last one there.

Secession took place at Charleston, and one-third seceded at Baltimore, while two-thirds remained faithful to the principles and old standard of the party.

They wanted to rule the majority. They drew off in hostile array.—They have selected their own chiefs, and now seek to subject the two-thirds who were faithful. The contest is now raging. The almighty power of the people has to decide which party, the one-third or the two-thirds, shall be hurled to the bottomless pit—the bottomless perdition. As the seceders were served in Heaven, so they will be on earth in November next.

Every Republican in this city will tell you that Cassius M. Clay is a good Republican authority.—Hear what he said at Tiffin the other day:

"They [the Democrats] tell you we are for liberating the blacks—for setting the negroes free, SO WE ARE! We believe, as do you, that in 1776 'all men were created free and equal; endowed with certain inalienable rights!' *** They meant just what they said, and they repeatedly spoke of the negroes as men, and as persons. They meant the negroes were equal with the white men!"

"Land for the Landless."

This is a great hobby with the Albinos. God bless their poor ignorant souls; don't they know that "Honest Abe" voted against granting bounty land to the soldiers who served in the Mexican war? And don't they know that Hannibal Hamlin voted against the Homestead Bill. We think they had better "button up" about "land for the landless," or else get new candidates.

Lincoln's Statesmanship.

We take the following extract from a speech delivered at the great Democratic mass meeting, held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 25th July, by Col. W. A. Richardson. The Colonel was in the Mexican war, and knows whereof he speaks. Read it, patriotic citizens, and then see if you can support Mr. Lincoln:

Fellow Citizens, I don't know why they are so anxious to say that I have a choice between Lincoln and Breckinridge. If the fiery furnace were on one side and the deep sea on the other, I know which way I would go, but I don't mean to be driven to choose in advance. I am for Stephen A. Douglas against them and all the world. If they can make any capital out of my position they are welcome to it. My friend Mr. Allen, related several things in the life of Mr. Lincoln, but omitted one or two chapters which I propose to follow up.—While Lincoln was a member of the Legislature he got one bill through. It took him some time to get it through, but he did it.—The bill authorized a man named Masick to keep a toll-bridge across Salt creek. Well, he did another thing: Within thirty days after he took his seat in Congress—after our army had fought its way to the capital of Mexico—after our battles had been fought and victories won—after the stars and stripes had floated above the halls of the Montezumas—a man by the name of Hudson from Massachusetts, on the 30th of January, 1848, introduced a resolution directing the President of the United States to withdraw the army from Mexico and bring it back to the desert between the Nueces and Rio Grande, and make peace without indemnity. When that proposition came forward Lincoln voted for it. Suppose that policy had prevailed, would you have had that vast territory lying before the Pacific? Would you have had brought into your midst sixty millions of dollars annually from California? Why was that war procrastinated from January until late in the summer of the next year? It was because Lincoln and his party in Congress steadily, daily and hourly, taught those Mexicans to believe they could hold out until our armies would be withdrawn. I charge upon him and them the lives of those gallant men that were lost from January until July, by holding out inducements to the enemy to procrastinate the war, instead of making peace.

A voice—We'll put our foot on him in November.

An Oily Wounder.

The "William Well," near Titusville, Pennsylvania, which has been yielding largely of the pure Seneca oil, has become more wonderful in its developments. A few days since, as we see by a letter from that village, the company concluded to sink the well a few feet deeper, that they might thus form a pocket in which the sand, &c., might accumulate. After drilling about two feet they opened another tremendous vein of oil and gas, the oil rising a number of feet above the top of the pipe, and throwing in volumes over the works and around upon the ground. About two hours after it thus commenced to pour over, the writer visited it, and saw unmistakable evidence of the elephant, track and all. They were then filling the thirty-six barrel. One man was kept busy carrying the barrels off, and three men constantly dipping the oil with pails out of the pipe. In twelve hours one hundred barrels of the real Seneca oil was put up, twenty-five barrels at least running away, and the well still throbbing out a torrent of the oleaginous matter.

Verdancy.

Knox went down to the Court House yesterday, to raise some money by mortgaging some property. In response to an inquiry as to whether there was any mortgage on his property, he said no; but referring to the books, it was found that a mortgage was entered on all his implements.

"But how comes your name to be signed to the instrument?"

"Wall, I duzzent know nuffin abot it, only dat I len 'Misser Call a hundred dollars two years ago, an' he made me sign dat ar' paper to skure what he owed me."

And this was the case. Knox lent a man a hundred dollars, and then executed a mortgage on his own property to secure the debt.

Good for Knox—he can boast of another color besides black, now, and this is—green.